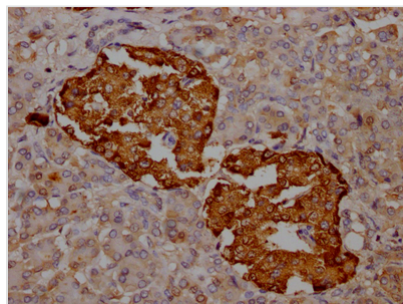




TTR Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA588381A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P02766
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human TTR
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, IHC; Recommended dilution: IHC:1:50-1:200
Relevance	Thyroid hormone-binding protein. Probably transports thyroxine from the bloodstream to the brain.
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Neuroscience; Cardiovascular
Gene Names	TTR
Clone No.	6H8

Image



IHC image of CSB-RA588381A0HU diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human pancreatic tissue performed on a Leica BondTM system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4? overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.

Description

The TTR recombinant monoclonal antibody is produced using recombinant DNA technology and is suitable for detecting human TTR protein in ELISA and IHC applications. The gene responsible for coding the TTR monoclonal antibody is synthesized after sequencing the cDNA of the TTR antibody-producing hybridomas. These hybridomas are produced by fusing myeloma cells with B cells extracted from an animal that was immunized with a synthesized peptide



derived from human TTR. Once the gene is synthesized, it is cloned into a vector and then transfected into cells for cultivation. The resulting TTR recombinant monoclonal antibody is purified through affinity chromatography from the cell culture supernatant.

The TTR (transthyretin) protein is a carrier protein that is involved in the transport of thyroid hormone and retinol (vitamin A) in the bloodstream. TTR is also involved in protecting the brain and nervous system by binding to and preventing the accumulation of amyloid beta protein, which is a hallmark of Alzheimer's disease. Mutations in the TTR gene can lead to the formation of abnormal TTR protein that can accumulate as amyloid fibrils, causing amyloidosis, a group of diseases characterized by the deposition of amyloid protein in tissues and organs.